

The Industrial Union Bulletin

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

"LABOR IS ENTITLED TO ALL IT PRODUCES"

Vol. I. No. 36.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 2, 1907.

50c. a Year.

Unionism According to Perham, President of the Railway Keymen

BY HY. LYNCH.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE)

Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 23.—Yesterday, Oct. 2nd, at 4 p. m., the curtain closed on the second scene in the play which might appropriately be entitled "The Commercial Telegraphers' Strike Drama," and on the whole was such a close parody on the first play, that with a few changes in the actors the general run of the drama offered little, if anything, in the way of variations. In fact, neither scene is much of a departure from the age-worn stage play of craft unionism, which is daily becoming more stale and detestable to the honest and progressive unionist.

The first scene, in which "President" Small of the Commercial Telegraphers, now deposed, was the "hero" or "villain" from opposite purviews, is too well known to here be rehearsed. In passing, by way of comment, if Mr. Small acted the weak-kneed, he simply showed himself the wrong man in the right place; or on the other hand, if he was treacherous, which by the way is the more liberally accepted theory, he showed very poor business acumen in not making his collections in advance, before the delivery of the goods, predicated on the pre-supposed stampede of the operators, which he was unable to precipitate. Evidently he did not reckon with his loss, the capitalist class, which is not in the habit of paying for anything undelivered.

What I term as a preliminary to the opening of the second play, was a "scabby" letter emanating from the general secretary of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, which in full is too lengthy to reproduce here; the pertinent clause I append, which in no way impairs the context of the letter. The mandate dated from St. Louis (General Headquarters, O. R. T.), Aug. 14th and containing the part referred to reads as follows:

"A general strike of all the telegraphers in the employ of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies is in progress. Nearly every line of railway is scheduled, and therefore we are duty bound to protect those agreements, which necessitates you continuing to perform the same duties under that you did before the commercial telegraphers' strike was called; nothing more, nothing less."

Although irrelevant in principle, a few words as to the pecuniary interests of the railway operators in this matter may be of passing note. Previous to about five years ago, with few exceptions, all the railroads required their operators to perform, free gratis, the Western Union work accruing at their respective stations, for which the railroads were remunerated by the W. U. Now of later years through a combination of two factors, first, the schedule acquired by the O. R. T. on the various roads, and secondly, as a sop to the railroad men to solicit W. U. business, the railroads, by assent of the W. U., agreed to pay the railroad operators to perform the Western Union work at a rate of 10 cents per hour.

This, I think, liberally speaking, applies to one-half of the railroads in the United States, and will not average over \$1.50 per month to all points where W. U. is handled by the railway operators. This is the money consideration, which binds the telegrapher, in his craft union, to the omnipresent "sacred contract," which serves the capitalists' interests, so securely, in times of strikes, such as is now on.

Now, even in the face of this "scabby" edict, when one of their brother unionists, R. H. Skeggs, wire chief at Grand Junction, Colo., was summarily discharged for refusing to handle W. U. work, the revolutionary spirit of the rank and file telegraphers of the D. & R. G. asserted itself. The O. R. T. committee repaired to Denver and pro-

ceeded to carry on communication with headquarters at St. Louis. Parleying tactics were employed to run the revolutionary spirit of the Rio Grande men into the ground. It is now more than thirty days since negotiations were started between the operators and railroad officials. Perham, president of the O. R. T., has been in Denver in the capacity of silent overseer, as the press quoted him in substance, for thirteen or fourteen days. The several conferences of the committee with the railroad officials were in vain; the officials making the firm stand that it was simply a case of "insubordination" and on Thursday of last week dismissed the case as "final." Regularly, there was nothing left, but poll the road for a strike vote, which was sent out Friday, and completed Sunday night, declaring nearly unanimously to strike. During the interim, between Sunday night and late Tuesday afternoon, as far as any knowledge of the trend of affairs was known, it was as though all concerned had been swallowed by the earth.

This morning's press, containing Skeggs' letter, which broke the suspense and brought utter dismay, explains transpiring events fully:

"Dear Sir and Bro.—Have carefully considered my case, upon which a strike has been voted by the telegraphers on the Denver & Rio Grande.

"Since being discharged by the Denver & Rio Grande, thirty days ago, after having given them the best part of my life for the past nine years and seeing by their action how much they appreciate an employee who has given them the best he had, I have decided that I could not afford to waste any more of my time in their employ.

"The state of Colorado offers far too many opportunities for a young man for me to go back to them, and I have fully made up my mind to enter other business, and I think I am justified in asking you to withdraw my case.

"In calling this strike it would work a hardship on some of my old friends, telegraphers on the Denver & Rio Grande, and would paralyze the business interests of the state. Now, I have had my home in Colorado for many years and shall make it my home in the future, and having the interests of the state at heart, cannot permit hardships to be worked on its people by a corporation who have made such a stubborn stand as the Denver & Rio Grande, who have at heart only the pocket of George Gould.

"Please withdraw the case and thank the boys for the manly stand they have taken in the matter.

"Yours truly,

"R. H. Skeggs."

The Denver Republican, the Mine Owners' Association organ, comes out with the assurance that Skeggs is a "patriot," whatever that means.

Radical unionists around these parts feel that Perham used all the resources at his command to avert a strike and when the final vote of the operators was in, resorted to strategy, bordering on the strenuous. They point to the fact that inasmuch as Skeggs' letter was not written until he was sent for by Perham, and arrived in Denver, and that all negotiations were declared off by the railroad officials, that Skeggs' rapid change of heart was the product of Perham's busy brain: after \$1,000 was spent out of the treasury of the O. R. T., and O. R. T. chairman and deputies lined up along the road, equipping boarding houses for the striking operators, etc., and that ordinarily for the discharge of one or two operators for union cause, the president of the O. R. T. invariably delegates a representative to officiate in his capacity,

Voluntary Contributions

F. Basora, San Francisco.....	\$1.00
Victor Olsen, Phoenix, B. C.....	1.00
Wm. Parker, Phoenix, B. C.....	1.00
Robt. Watson, Phoenix, B. C.....	1.00
R. Peterson, Phoenix, B. C.....	1.00
Chas. Russell, Phoenix, B. C.....	1.00
J. Bradley, Phoenix, B. C.....	1.00
S. Appleby, Phoenix, B. C.....	1.00
G. Isaacson, Phoenix, B. C.....	.50
A. Sutherland, Phoenix, B. C.....	1.00
R. Reist, Hamilton, O.....	4.00
J. B. Roth, Paterson, N. J.....	1.00
P. Golditz, Paterson, N. J.....	1.00
R. Bertram, Paterson, N. J.....	.50
O. Panzer, Paterson, N. J.....	.50
W. Berthold, Paterson, N. J.....	.25
H. B. Colson, Crescent City, Cal. (Local No. 117, I. W. W.).....	10.00
J. H. Eberger, Reno, Nev.....	1.00
Chas. Pierson, Chicago.....	1.00
Otto Herman, Oak Lawn, Ill.....	.25
K. Tetsuka, Philadelphia, O.....	.25
M. Barons, Cleveland, O.....	1.00
J. Joly, Cleveland, O.....	.25
M. Bloch, Cleveland, O.....	.25
S. Kolowitsky, Cleveland, O.....	.50
Wm. Dornin, Cleveland, O.....	.50
I. Freedlander, Cleveland, O.....	.25
M. Jovin, Cleveland, O.....	.25
N. Levine, Cleveland, O.....	.50
F. Saltsman, Cleveland, O.....	.25
S. Saltsman, Cleveland, O.....	.25
I. Steinberg, Cleveland, O.....	.50
H. Harper, Cleveland, O.....	1.00
S. Rotkowitz, Cleveland, O.....	1.00
H. Allen, Cleveland, O.....	.50
W. Axelrod, Cleveland, O.....	.50
M. Davis, Cleveland, O.....	.25
M. Frank, Cleveland, O.....	.25
L. Stein, Cleveland, O.....	.25
C. Johnson, Cleveland, O.....	.50
R. Gitter, Cleveland, O.....	.50
S. Smilowitz, Cleveland, O.....	.25
A. Levitz, Cleveland, O.....	.50
H. Rudner, Cleveland, O.....	.25
C. Friedman, Cleveland, O.....	.50
H. Cunn, Cleveland, O.....	.25
C. Abramson, Cleveland, O.....	.50
E. Siegel, Cleveland, O.....	.50
H. Lynell, Colorado Springs, Colo. (Local No. 117, I. W. W.).....	2.00
J. Costello, Colorado Springs, Colo.....	1.00
O. A. Canfield, Chicago.....	1.00
E. Besseman, New York.....	1.00
W. S. & D. B. Br. 210, Allentown, Pa.....	5.00
J. M. Sullivan, Jerome, Ariz.....	.50
B. B. Perer, Jerome, Ariz.....	.50
R. E. Nilsson, Jerome, Ariz.....	.50
J. Opman, Jerome, Ariz.....	1.00
Thos. Walsh, Jerome, Ariz.....	.50
John. Shannon, Jerome, Ariz.....	1.00
Wm. Pitts, Jerome, Ariz.....	1.00
L. Reens, Spokane, Wash.....	.25
C. Thompson, Spokane, Wash.....	.25
P. Walsh, Spokane, Wash.....	1.00
T. H. Jones, Spokane, Wash.....	5.00
J. Kennedy, Spokane, Wash.....	1.00
P. Gorenau, Spokane, Wash.....	1.00
J. McDonald, Spokane, Wash.....	.25
J. J. Ector, collected on Book 337.....	8.55
R. McKenzie, Denver.....	2.50
Paterson L. U. No. 152, Br. 1.....	10.00
Total.....	\$7.80
Previously acknowledged.....	716.60
Total to date.....	\$804.40

To I. W. W. Men

Yourselves and friends are cordially invited to attend an entertainment and ball, to be given by the Scandinavian local, Spokane, at Three Links hall, 551 N. Clark street, near Schiller, Saturday evening, November 16th. A chance for everybody to have a good time. Tickets 25 cents a person. Committee.

that I made up my mind to write the letter asking that the matter be dropped. You know I am a business man now, and strikes are bad for business, so I had a double purpose in taking this stand."

And alternately, Mr. Perham, acting in the capacity of his own press agent, dashes into print with this, "in extenuation":

"While the incident is closed, President Perham hinted that there might be further trouble among the railroads on account of the strike of the commercial operators, and he will stay here for some time to await developments."

"This is where the trouble is likely to occur," he said, "and this is where I belong."

And the grand finale in the last act, "with thanks" in the same organ from the other side:

"Vice-President Schlacks said last night that he had written to President Perham acknowledging receipt of the communication, and returning the wish of the head of the organization of telegraphers that the relations between the company and the men would be as cordial in the future as they have been in the past."

The curtain drops. All of which is another inevitable recurring instance of the product of craft unionism, delegating the power of the rank and file to an exclusive and autocratic head; to its

FOR THE LIBERATION OF PRESTON AND SMITH

Over twenty months have passed since the day when the Mine Owners' Association of the West, supported by the agents of a capitalist government, and backed up by the whole capitalist class of America, started to carry out the nefarious designs, in an attempt to railroad members of the working class to the gallows, or to bury others for life time behind the walls of the capitalist dungeons.

The working class rose in numbers, and in a mighty response to the call: "Shall our brothers be murdered?" they gave to the powers that be the warning to beware! The conspiracy was finally broken; the plot failed in its execution.

Haywood has been honorably acquitted, Moyer is out on bail, and we feel that Pettibone will soon walk out of prison a free man again, exonerated and vindicated.

The powerful efforts of the workers were crowned with success! Again, the curtain has dropped over another scene enacted by the masters of this land. Vincent St. John and seven associates, who were held in Nevada for conspiracy, thrown into jail, and later released under heavy bonds, are freed once more from the clutches of the persecutors; the cases against them had to be dismissed at the request of the "prosecuting attorney," another proof that the capitalist conspirators thought they could take the workers by surprise and throw and keep these men in prison on trumped-up charges.

In behalf of the organization which first issued the call for united action in these emergency cases, we wish to thank all those who felt that it was the supreme task of the working class to force the exposure of the abominable outrages perpetrated by the capitalist class organizations of the West against the organizations of labor and their spokesmen.

One organization of workers especially deserves to be given credit for the great and noble support rendered in this cause. That is "The Universal Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society of America." Not only did the members of that organization contribute liberally to the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Fund, but when the appeal was issued in behalf of Preston, Smith, St. John and associates, that organization was the first one to give support and aid in the defense of our fellow workers.

But two men are still languishing in jail in Nevada, as innocent as those against whom the state had to drop the cases: W. R. Preston, sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment, and Joseph Smith, condemned to ten years on perjured testimony of members and tools of the Citizens' Alliance of Goldfield, Nevada.

We know that these two men will be set free, if a new trial be granted. We know they will be exonerated even in the court, although they are exonerated in the eyes of their fellow men and women of the working class.

Fellow Workers, come to the rescue again! Take the matter up in the meeting of your organization, and take action on this appeal. Write to the Court of Appeals in Nevada, demanding that a new trial be granted; or that both victims of the hatred of the Citizens' Alliance be set free. If you wish to support financially, mail all contributions Preston-Smith Defense Committee.

Dravner O. Goldfield, Nevada.

Katz Organizes Big Union

Rudolph Katz, member of the G. E. B. of the I. W. W., returned from Pennsylvania to New Jersey Nov. 27. While there, he visited Lancaster, Allentown, York and Philadelphia. He organized a local of silk workers at Lancaster, with three hundred charter members. Winders, quillers, weavers, warpers, twistors, representatives from every branch in the trade, came into the union. The situation in Pennsylvania is promising in the extreme for the I. W. W. Katz received invitations to speak in several towns to the coal miners. The body of the workers in the Keystone are not organized, and the craft unionism having no hold upon

them, the task will be so much the easier for the advocates of Industrial Unionism.

Hurt in Auto Accident

Tolleston, Ind., Oct. 27.—In an automobile accident about two miles from here, last night, B. Lopate, a traveling photographer, and his assistant, Sam J. French, had a narrow escape from passing in their checks. The men were on their way to High-lands in Lopate's auto when the latter, who was steering, failed to negotiate a sharp curve in the road, owing to the intense darkness. The machine turned turtle, burying both occupants in a deep ditch containing about two feet of water. When the victims extricated themselves Lopate found that he had escaped with a slight bruise. French was more unfortunate, the back seat having caught his left arm and wrenched it out of joint at the elbow. In addition to the dislocation the bone was broken close to the articulation. The wrist was also sprained.

The men were brought to Tolleston in a carriage belonging to the Tolleston Hunting Club. French's injuries were attended to by Dr. Watson and a room found for him at Conrad's hotel. It will be some time before the injured member will be in shape again. French is well known to members of the I. W. W., and Lopate is an active sympathizer and supporter.

Bisbee Strike Not Ended

Bisbee, Arizona, Miners' Union has sent out notice that the strike there is not ended. The notice says: "When this strike is ended we will notify you. Our notice will be signed by the proper officers of this union, and by the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners and the Arizona State Union, and bear the seal of this union. Until then stay away from Bisbee," and is signed by Frank Brown, secretary.

New Locals Organized

The week has been productive of good results in new local unions, as the following record of charters shows: Clothing Workers Industrial Union, Paterson, N. J.; Public Service Workers' Union, Hibbing, Minn.; Quills Workers' Industrial Union, New York, N. Y.; Umbrella and Cane Workers' Industrial Union, New York, N. Y.; Industrial Workers' Union, (Hungarian), Philadelphia, Pa.; Public Service Workers' Industrial Union, Chisholm, Minn.; Bakery Workers' Industrial (re-affiliated), Butte, Mont.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

Summary of Transactions as Recorded in Correspondence and Motions Submitted to the Members of the General Executive Board.

INTRODUCTION.

One of the conditions for the abolition of the local Executive Board by the last convention, the act to be ratified by referendum vote, was the re-assertion to all members that publicity of all transactions of the industrial and administrative body would be continued, and no foundation in fact be established for the suspicion that star-chamber proceedings or underhanded transactions would be commenced, as had been the case during the period preceding the second convention. This experience in that first year of the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World, was too clearly brought, and should not be forgotten too soon. As the star-chamber proceedings enacted by a clique of craft plotters with the exclusion of the minority from the secret council, were the cause of not only the turmoil and convulsions during and after the second convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, but very much more, the records of which, however, cannot be published at the present time, has been done to the working class movement, as exemplified in the Industrial Workers of the World. The weekly reports in the Bulletin will contain extracts from comments of members of the General Executive Board, on motions submitted. The reports of organizers will also be published in substance, so that every member will have a chance to follow the work of the organization and preserve the right of criticism whenever criticism may be desired.

The General Executive Board in its first session ordered the calling of a conference of all locals in the New England States for the purpose of forming a plan of work and determining a plan of action to place an organizer in the field at the expense of the various organizations. The call having been sent out, the returns from the locals in the New England States show that that conference will be represented from almost every local organization in that district, and the General Secretary suggested to the members of the General Executive Board that Organizer Thompson be sent immediately to that district to be present at the conference and explain to the delegates the purposes of that conference.

In the same communication asking for a vote on that proposition, the Secretary also submitted the following report:—
"The situation in Columbus, Ohio, has developed highly favorable for the I. W. W. The local demands drawn up by the local of the I. W. W. and submitted to the local by the company, were approved in a mass meeting of employees in the shop. Several demands were made when the demands were formulated on Wednesday night. The concern, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company, has a weekly output of 27 machines (minors) or 51 machines, and all the employees are working overtime, as there is one other plant only that is making the same machines in this country."

"Fellow Worker Keep, who is conducting the campaign, has to work in the day time, and is looking over affairs after his working hours, but cannot stand the strain much longer. The demand is that Fellow Worker Keep should immediately to the Williams here in the propaganda started by the I. W. W. is bound to bear great results, and acting on this emergency case, the General Secretary-Treasurer has to-day sent H. H. Williams to the scene of battle."

The following report was also given to the members of the General Executive Board on the situation in Vancouver, B.C.:—

"A communication was received from Vancouver that the stevedores have looked out the members of the Longshoremen Workers' Union of the I. W. W. The matter does not seem to be of such importance that we should send Organizer Walsh immediately to the scene, and I have advised the local there to keep me posted, and if it is absolutely necessary Walsh will have to proceed to Vancouver to conduct the fight, but giving my income the tight, but state that neither Longshoremen nor sailors around the Pacific Coast are able to win any fights against the back of the industry that supply the commodities for the transportation industry, and until these industries are organized the Longshoremen and sailors are bound to be completely with no chance of winning any battle until we have the important industries organized, such as the lumber industry. So my opinion is that Walsh should not be withdrawn from the lumber district in British Columbia unless absolutely necessary, and I have written him accordingly. This is for your information. If you should have any objections against these arrangements kindly state so in a return answer."

The votes and comments of the members of the General Executive Board are herewith given:—

Executive Board Member R. Katz approved of sending Walsh to the scene of battle in Vancouver. He also approved of sending Williams to Columbus. The same vote was recorded by Executive Board Member T. J. Cole. Organizer Walsh, who is now in Vancouver conducting the strike of the lumber handlers, will have a report in this week's Bulletin on the situation.

Executive Board Member Williams, after arriving in Columbus, reported on the developments in the Jeffries plant as follows:—
"He was informed immediately upon his arrival that the signal for a

"Your communication relative to the Wichita, Kansas, matter, received. I think that the matter has been settled by the convention and the I. W. W."

"First—the proposition of E. J. Foote on the floor of the convention, to send special efforts upon organizing food stuff industry workers, has been rejected."

"Second—The G. E. B. decided to send out only Organizers Ertor, Walsh and Thompson, to be paid by New England locals; Williams, by Eastern States. I was sent to Lancaster, Pa."

"Now, I note in Foote's letter that he demands Mrs. Forberg to be sent immediately out there, and he repeats the 'immediately' three times. Now, if the convention that the organization cannot afford to send an organizer there 'immediately' unless the financial conditions at headquarters have changed materially since Oct. 30."

"I think it would be best to tell Fellow Worker Foote that no one can be sent there immediately, but if Mrs. Forberg is 'immediately' needed there, then let the local in which she is located send her. I do not know, of course, how much these locals have paid to general headquarters in per capita; our policy should be to get out of debt before engaging an organizer, the latter should also keep in mind that Vincent St. John will no doubt soon arrive in Chicago and the organization should first of all have cash enough to pay its officers before any more are engaged."

"Respectfully yours,"

"RUDOLPH KATZ."

The answer of Executive Board Member Thomas Cole is as follows:—

"Yours of the 7th at hand, I will hold to the ruling of the last convention in regard to the large industries first. I believe that situation can be handled by Foote better than by Mrs. Forberg, and this, in fact, is a reasonable conclusion. Besides, I am not exactly satisfied with some of Mrs. Forberg's work, and in my opinion she is not up to the standard of the American Federation of Labor, and I am heartily in accord with your answer to Fellow Worker Foote as to the Forberg proposition, which I am decidedly against."

"Yours for the I. W. W."

"THOS. COLE."

The other members voted in favor of approving the action of the General Secretary-Treasurer. Not having received answer from the various locals in that district whether they would send delegates to that proposed conference, another communication has been sent out calling for a conference on a definite date, but so far no answer has been received, and the general secretary treasurer will again communicate with them and call for a conference on November 10th, to be held in the City of Wichita, where plans should be made to hold the conference, and the propaganda more systematically. Voluntary Organizer Simonton has been asked by the locals in the Pittsburgh, Kan. district to go back to that field, and to report to the Executive Board on the situation in that district.

"Wichita, Kansas, Sept. 20, 1907."

"W. E. Trautmann, Chicago, Ill."

"Fellow Worker—At a meeting of the local executive board to-day the proposed district organization was discussed and it was decided to write you in regard to immediately finishing up some of the work under way in the district. As I told you, there are three towns in Oklahoma where bakery workers locals can be put in and also the hotel and restaurant employees can be immediately organized in Oklahoma City. In point of fact, I proposed that the I. W. W. workers in Oklahoma City, when I organized and I fear that they will make very slow progress without some one immediately sent there to assist them as proposed. The I. W. E. will stand a part of the expense of an organizer for this work, while the district charter is under way, and they urgently request that you send Mrs. Forberg into this district to do the work as she is thoroughly conversant with the district and will enlist the hearty support of all the members in the district."

"The locals here are highly elated with the action of the convention and manifest an earnest desire to get down to the hard work that is before every member of the organization. We are arranging for a systematic plan of propaganda by the thorough distribution of literature in the industries of the town."

"Awaiting an early reply, we remain."

"Yours for industrial unionism."

"(Sgd) E. J. FOOTE."

"Local Executive Committee, I. W. W."

The secretary replied that there would be no objection if any member in Wichita would follow up the work in Oklahoma City, and the bills would certainly be paid from general headquarters. The matter was laid before the members of the General Executive Board for approval, and also the answer of the General Secretary that at the present time it would be impossible to send Mrs. Forberg into that district until provisions for finances are made.

General Executive Board Member Williams answered: "Your action in approving, in fact, I am averse to the general organization spending any money at all on that proposition for the present. If the locals down there are willing to raise funds on their own account to maintain an organizer, and insist on having Mrs. Forberg, well, good. That is the basis on which work is being carried on elsewhere, and why the fellow workers down there, in Kansas, regard themselves as of first importance is beyond my comprehension. I am opposed to you making any promises as to what general headquarters will do about placing organizers. This matter of placing them will be settled, when we get no funds."

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"Your communication relative to the Wichita, Kansas, matter, received. I think that the matter has been settled by the convention and the I. W. W."

"First—the proposition of E. J. Foote on the floor of the convention, to send special efforts upon organizing food stuff industry workers, has been rejected."

"Second—The G. E. B. decided to send out only Organizers Ertor, Walsh and Thompson, to be paid by New England locals; Williams, by Eastern States. I was sent to Lancaster, Pa."

"Now, I note in Foote's letter that he demands Mrs. Forberg to be sent immediately out there, and he repeats the 'immediately' three times. Now, if the convention that the organization cannot afford to send an organizer there 'immediately' unless the financial conditions at headquarters have changed materially since Oct. 30."

"I think it would be best to tell Fellow Worker Foote that no one can be sent there immediately, but if Mrs. Forberg is 'immediately' needed there, then let the local in which she is located send her. I do not know, of course, how much these locals have paid to general headquarters in per capita; our policy should be to get out of debt before engaging an organizer, the latter should also keep in mind that Vincent St. John will no doubt soon arrive in Chicago and the organization should first of all have cash enough to pay its officers before any more are engaged."

"Respectfully yours,"

"RUDOLPH KATZ."

The answer of Executive Board Member Thomas Cole is as follows:—

"Yours of the 7th at hand, I will hold to the ruling of the last convention in regard to the large industries first. I believe that situation can be handled by Foote better than by Mrs. Forberg, and this, in fact, is a reasonable conclusion. Besides, I am not exactly satisfied with some of Mrs. Forberg's work, and in my opinion she is not up to the standard of the American Federation of Labor, and I am heartily in accord with your answer to Fellow Worker Foote as to the Forberg proposition, which I am decidedly against."

"Yours for the I. W. W."

"THOS. COLE."

The other members voted in favor of approving the action of the General Secretary-Treasurer. Not having received answer from the various locals in that district whether they would send delegates to that proposed conference, another communication has been sent out calling for a conference on a definite date, but so far no answer has been received, and the general secretary treasurer will again communicate with them and call for a conference on November 10th, to be held in the City of Wichita, where plans should be made to hold the conference, and the propaganda more systematically. Voluntary Organizer Simonton has been asked by the locals in the Pittsburgh, Kan. district to go back to that field, and to report to the Executive Board on the situation in that district."

"Wichita, Kansas, Sept. 20, 1907."

"W. E. Trautmann, Chicago, Ill."

"Fellow Worker—At a meeting of the local executive board to-day the proposed district organization was discussed and it was decided to write you in regard to immediately finishing up some of the work under way in the district. As I told you, there are three towns in Oklahoma where bakery workers locals can be put in and also the hotel and restaurant employees can be immediately organized in Oklahoma City. In point of fact, I proposed that the I. W. W. workers in Oklahoma City, when I organized and I fear that they will make very slow progress without some one immediately sent there to assist them as proposed. The I. W. E. will stand a part of the expense of an organizer for this work, while the district charter is under way, and they urgently request that you send Mrs. Forberg into this district to do the work as she is thoroughly conversant with the district and will enlist the hearty support of all the members in the district."

"The locals here are highly elated with the action of the convention and manifest an earnest desire to get down to the hard work that is before every member of the organization. We are arranging for a systematic plan of propaganda by the thorough distribution of literature in the industries of the town."

"Awaiting an early reply, we remain."

"Yours for industrial unionism."

"(Sgd) E. J. FOOTE."

"Local Executive Committee, I. W. W."

The secretary replied that there would be no objection if any member in Wichita would follow up the work in Oklahoma City, and the bills would certainly be paid from general headquarters. The matter was laid before the members of the General Executive Board for approval, and also the answer of the General Secretary that at the present time it would be impossible to send Mrs. Forberg into that district until provisions for finances are made.

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on this proposition was asked and voted upon in the affirmative by all members of the executive board.

On October 22nd the general secretary submitted to the members of the general executive board extracts from five letters received. The report is herewith submitted, with the omission of a few matters, premature publicity of which might endanger the execution of the plan.

Herewith is submitted extracts from five letters received:—
Letter marked "1," from J. Jones, Hovey, Minn.—His recommendation relating to Miss Esther Niemenen should be taken up, and she should be encouraged and promised payment of expenses as soon as finances will permit. The strike of the Western Federation of Miners in that district has been declared off, and the field is open for I. W. W. propaganda.

Letter "2," from Dawson, Yukon.—A volunteer reminder that Organizer Walsh was to proceed to Fairbanks this summer while on his trip through Alaska, and the United Mine Workers of the Tanana district, composed of six unions, with a membership of three thousand, had made application for a charter from the I. W. W. Walsh was instructed to install this organization in the I. W. W. His failure to proceed to that place, owing to a case of pneumonia, he explained in his report to the convention, has set the agitation back for a while in that district, but Voluntary Organizer Starkenberg informs me that he is again in the field and will stay there all winter. I would therefore ask that you permit the sending on of the charter, six in number, for the United Mine Workers of Tanana, which is reliable and well known in that district."

Letter "3" is a copy of printed circular sent out to the unions of the Western Federation of Miners by the local in that district. Letter "4" is copy of letter received from Organizer J. H. Walsh, which is also accompanied by an appeal for funds, and I have sent a copy to the local in that district, and I will not send it out until you approve of that appeal being sent out to the I. W. W. locals and other supporters of the organization.

Letter No. 5 is from an active shoe worker in the New England States. For reasons which may be known to a few we cannot reveal his name in public, but he has been doing good work among the shoe workers for the I. W. W. Hickey, whom he refers to, is the leader of a secession movement, which especially has now a strong following in Brockton, Mass., which is practically the stronghold of all progressive shoe workers in this country. If Hickey should come to Chicago to the proposed convention of Independent Shoe Workers to be held next month and where about 15,000 workers will be present, we would be able to appear before that convention, and if possible get the organization started as a part of the I. W. W. There may be a few reactionary elements in that proposed shoe workers' union, but the majority are known to be of a progressive school. I have written to Hickey and Tracey, as suggested.

"I would urge you to send in your vote on the proposed assessment. We cannot move except we get the money. Our assessment is reduced to ten per cent, but we must get it out to get returns immediately. Inasmuch as the locals of the New England States have voted to assess themselves 10c per member, I would ask you to allow the sending of Thompson to that district as they seem to have enough money now to sustain him and keep him in the field, and seeing the development in the shoe industry it is absolutely necessary to take advantage of the situation and have a man on the ground. Send in your vote as quickly as possible on this proposition."

"Acting upon your instructions I wrote to all the locals in the four states, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, relative to having Executive Board Member Williams as organizing work at the expense of the various organizations. The local from Youngstown replied that they did not desire the services of Williams as they had Markley there. Now, it is absolutely necessary for the welfare of the I. W. W. to either force the local of Youngstown to repudiate Markley in the strongest terms, or the union itself should be disciplined for its failure to obey the instructions from general headquarters. Markley's commission as territorial organizer was withdrawn on good grounds, and a motion passed never to allow him to be a representative or an organizer for the I. W. W. again. He acted in Patton, Pa., as can be verified by all the members of the local there, worse than the most evoked fakir, and has done irreparable harm and injury to the I. W. W. movement in that district. Later on he again made arrangements for a so-called Haywood demonstration on Labor Day, with all false representations and advertisements in capitalist papers, although having had the assurance from Haywood that he would be on the ground. The local in Youngstown being called upon to repudiate the action of Markley, promised to do so prior to the last convention, but it seems they are still upholding him, and he is even using the columns of the 'Daily People' to misrepresent the I. W. W. and give statements which are contrary to the truth. As the last convention passed an amendment to the constitution that all organizers be either under the supervision of the general executive board or a subordinate body, it behooves the general executive board to lay down rules for the subordinate body so that no more injury can be done by such types of men as Markley."

"Yours for industrial freedom."

"WM. E. TRAUTMANN."

"Gen'l Sec'y-Treas."

(To be continued next week.)

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM

The article herewith presented was written by Eugene V. Debs for the Editors' American Encyclopedia, now in course of preparation.

The term industrial unionism is used to express a modern form of labor organization whose jurisdiction is not confined to any particular trade or craft, but is co-extensive with

Notes on the Stuttgart Congress

Daniel DeLeon in "The Daily People"

Infinitely more important than Herveyism, because of its constructive bearing on the whole International Movement, is the Question of Unionism, "Syndicalism," as generally styled in Europe. How vital is this issue and how certain it is to be the storm-center of the future in the congresses is sufficiently evident from the circumstance that, although it has not yet any urgency in Europe, it is daily forcing itself forward for consideration, and is doing so with increasing intensity. It is no insignificant fact that the issue constituted one of the "orders of business" at Stuttgart.

It is a question which like a flaming sword scorches at once the pure and simple Socialist politician who debates the movement, and the pure and simple bomb-thrower who invites the police spy. It is a question that sobers the movement, drills and disciplines it to effective work, not declamation. By the light of the importance of the question the incidents I here wish to mention have no little interest.

The first is a series of short dialogues between Baer and myself. Baer is the editor of a metal workers' craft union paper in Vienna. He is a man of considerable parts, and was pushed forward by the conservative German element as the drafter of the "Austrian Resolution," the resolution, which, after a number of unmeaning amendments, became the majority resolution. Behind Baer was Kantzky, in and out of the committee. At the close of the discussion, four minutes were allowed to the introducers of resolutions for a final say. Seeing that all the introducers of resolutions, except the representatives of the French majority, and those of the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, had withdrawn their names from the final vote, Baer made a final effort at propitiation, in order to bring about a unanimous banal report of the committee. The spokesmen for the French majority were not to be propitiated; neither was Hestwood or I.

The four minutes allowed to him and me I occupied with the statement that, even if we were at all inclined to forego insistence upon our position and yield to the desire for "unanimity," there were two passages in the majority report which rendered compliance on our part to the political and the economic movement as of equal importance; this was a serious theoretical error, and error fraught with fatal results to the movement; America, the leading capitalist nation—economically, politically, mentally, morally and sociologically—had demonstrated the truth of the Marxist theory that only the economic organization could give birth to the true party of Socialism; useful, valuable, inestimable. Necessary though the political movement was, it could not be placed abreast of the economic; the two clauses referred to in the majority report did so; they thereby placed the economic and the political movement in a false perspective, they thereby induced a dangerous mischievous confusion of thought; that which was reflected could not stand on an equal scale of importance, however important itself, with that which reflected it: experience in America, which would one day be the experience in Germany, when Germany shall have reached American capitalist elevation, teaches the fatality of the error; the majority resolution was, accordingly, so structurally defective that it was unacceptable to the I. W. W. and the S. L. P.

At the close of the four minutes' bout the vote was taken, the I. W. W. S. L. P. resolution receiving the two votes of Hestwood and myself, besides the vote of the French majority representative, one from Italy and one from Switzerland. Mrs. Faas-Hardegger's committee broke up, and over came over to me. The following dialogue ensued:

Baer—"You are mistaken in that quotation from Marx."

I—"You don't say so?"

Baer—"Yes; and I'll prove it to you."

I—"I'm all ears."

Baer—"The proof that Marx never said any such thing is to be found in the fact that those two clauses which you object to are in my resolution. They never would have been there if Marx had said as you say."

I—"Dear Baer [Lieber Baer] your chain of reasoning lacks an essential link. You must first prove to me that you have read that Marx said. Without you prove that, such reasoning as you use amounts to nothing. Your statement that, if Marx had said so, then your resolution would not contain those two passages, is the strongest proof you can give me that your resolution is structurally wrong—Marx did say just what I claim. Read Marx in full, then call again."

Baer walked away to pick up his papers. While doing so he seemed suddenly seized with a new inspiration. He returned and abruptly renewed the conversation.

Baer—"You see, the worst defect of your resolution is that it is cast too exclusively in an American mold." [Ist zu sehr auf Amerikanischen Verhältnisse zugeschnitten.]

I—"That is not a defect, it is a virtue. I have read of commissions appointed from Germany, from France and even from such a capitalist land as England, to proceed to America and learn there how does the American capitalist class manage to squeeze so much wealth out of the workers. I never heard of any commission from America sent to France, England or Germany to take lessons here in the art of exploitation. Do you see the point?"

Baer looks contemplative.

I—"I'll tell you—what happens in the capitalist world of America is of international moment; what happens in Germany is not."

Baer made a third attempt at converting me. It was on the morning of the day when the matter was to be thrashed out in full Congress, he being the "reporter" for the committee's majority.

Baer—"There is a contradiction in your resolution."

I—"Indeed!"

Baer—"Here is it [spreading the German version of the resolution on the table before us]: This sentence declares

that the union is 'the present embryo of the commonwealth of labor,' and this other sentence declares that neutrality towards trades unions 'is equivalent to neutrality towards the machinations of the capitalist class that means that the union are machinations of the capitalist class. How can they be embryos of future society?"

I—"Dear Baer [Lieber Baer], tell Kantzky for me that if I decline to be neutral in a conflict between my brother and a scheming thief, and I pronounce the actions of the latter 'machinations,' it does not follow that I thereby contradict myself in that I therefore pronounce my brother a thief, and must treat him as such. Quite the reverse. You may add that one is justified to expect from delegates to the International Congress that they have a certain minimum of international information. In America—and it will be so in all other lands in the measure that they develop—we have two sets of unions—the I. W. W. and, broadly speaking, the A. F. of L., the latter of which is a 'machination' of the capitalist class. The two unions are to be neutral toward the machinations of capitalism."

The above three flashlights—cast by the utterances of so able a continental Socialist as Baer—were a most effective area of present European Socialist mentality—may be fully supplemented by a fourth flashlight cast upon the fuller European field by a British delegate.

The Committee on Trades Unions break up, after taking the votes on the resolutions, then Mrs. Faas-Hardegger of the Swiss representation was pounced upon by several delegates. She, more so than the Italian and the French majority delegates, supported the I. W. W. S. L. P. resolution, had incurred the animosity of the "conservatives." The others had merely voted for our resolution; she spoke in its favor, and a rattling speech she made. Prominent among the pouncers was Miss Mary Macarthur of the British delegation. The committee room was almost cleared when these two were still at it at one of the tables, surrounded by about a half dozen delegates, among whom, keenly interested in the bout, was Frank S. Budgen, of the British S. L. P., who attended the Congress as a wide-awake "chiel taking notes," and the towering figure of Hestwood, his face wreathed in smiles, leaning down upon the scene. Miss Macarthur speaks only English; Mrs. Faas-Hardegger manages English with difficulty. In point of volubility of language the advantage was decidedly with the latter, but the Swiss made up in sense for what she lacked in speech. With short, pungent sentences she was dealing blow after blow. She triturated "neutrality"; she punched a half dozen holes into pure and simple political Socialism; with a cruciating deliberateness she exposed the ulcers of craft unionism. Hestwood had exhibited in the course of his speech before the committee a copy of a picture of the Civic Federation, painted by Gompers as a banqueter along with the leading capitalist magnates, and had also exhibited a copy of the manifesto calling for the first I. W. W. convention, and pointed out the signature of A. M. Simmons, who, just before the meeting of the A. F. of L. and opposed the industrial resolution. In the midst of the intellectual duel between the towering figure of Hestwood and the slow, steady, deliberate cannonade from Mrs. Faas-Hardegger, Hestwood injected the two documents. Simmons, who had approached the group, quickly and quietly slunk away. The documents had, however, a more noisy effect among the two disputants. Mrs. Faas-Hardegger began using them with effect; Miss Macarthur became irate. "They are deceiving you! They are deceiving you! I had stood by for some little while, and Miss Macarthur is a young and prepossessing maid—blonde, white and pink, with prettily curved lips, and brilliant—bright eyes. Her rage added color to her appearance. I could not but grieve at so much earnestness, worthy of a better cause, thrown away upon so harmful a set of principles as she was obsessed with; I could not but silently wish the great cause of industrialism had the support instead of the hatred so far and fiery an apostle. "Why, they are mad! I'm telling the Industrialists and the S. L. P.!! They are mad!" she screamed with outstretched arms, and looking around her distractedly for sympathy.

"They are mad! Do you know what they want? They want plumbers and switchmen and weavers and coal-heavers all in one local union to transact their business together! They are m-a-a-d! They are m-a-a-d!" The outburst of absurdity broke the spell of silent admiration in which I had been held. I blandly put in:

"Madam, you have been stuffed." Miss Macarthur paused for the friction of a second, turned around, and even more ravishing in her wrath than before, fired tremulously her answer, that was intended for a squelcher:

"Stuffed! Why, I've been in America! I have been in—America! I've been in America!"

"Madam," I replied, unquenched, "the hills of Mamaronck were 'in America' long before you were there; and they have continued to be 'in America' since you left—and yet, you know, what those hills know about Industrialism is not worth the while to ascertain."

A Newspaper Lie

Word has reached us that the Fairbanks News has taken the trouble to call the Industrial Worker a cash sheet, and says that the founder of this paper, J. H. Walsh, was forced to abdicate his position as editor and manager. This, from start to finish, is nothing but an unqualified falsehood, and was probably copied from the corporation sheets of Nome, known as the Nugget and the Gold Digger. Our contemporaries in Nome, when they realized that the Nome Industrial Worker was a real, live competitor, did everything in their power to discredit, vilify and boycott the Nome Industrial Worker. To do this more effectively they compelled a little servile "job trust" known as the Nome

Typographical Union, composed of about a dozen men, to declare Walsh unfair, even while we were paying the regular union wages, working union hours and employing nothing but union men belonging to the Mixed Local of the I. W. W.

As to Mr. Walsh, he came here as an I. W. W. organizer, his expenses being paid by the I. W. W., and his purpose in coming to Nome was to establish a local paper in this place. How well he succeeded in doing this is known to all, and when all arrangements for a to-date newspaper plant had been made, Mr. Walsh went out to the states to give his personal supervision to the purchase of an up-to-date cylinder press, securing of a permanent editor and the purchasing of a complete newspaper and job printing stock, also arranging for telegraphic news service.

This work has all been done in a most efficient manner, and Mr. Walsh has now returned to the I. W. W. headquarters at Chicago, in accordance with instructions from that source given him before coming to Nome.

We wish to inform the Fairbanks News that we have no personal concern, have the finest weekly newspaper plant in Alaska, and our backing in the way of subscriptions and hearty co-operation all along the line is second to none. If the News has read the Nome dailies the month of doubtless has noticed the change in sentiment toward the Nome Industrial Worker.—Nome Industrial Worker.

Another Conspiracy. Explored

On April 22, 1907, seven members of Goldfield Miners' Union were arrested on the charge of conspiring to murder John Silva, a restaurant proprietor of the city. The conspiracy was alleged to have been organized by John Jardine, Rogers, Sexton, Johnson, Vice and St. John. On October 14, 1907, the case against these members of the union, on motion of the district attorney, was transferred by Judge Langford to the district court. The two events had each its own significance. They mark the rise and fall of a conspiracy, not against the life of an unfortunate tool of the "Citizens' Alliance," but against the laborer in Goldfield. The collapse of the conspiracy is noteworthy for many reasons, but for none so much as its bearing on the fate of Preston and Smith, the victims of the conspiracy in the days of the "Citizens' Alliance."

The circumstances of the arrest, con-

viction and imprisonment of Preston and Smith have been related so often in these columns that it is unnecessary to discuss that phase of the matter at this time. But it is profitable to inquire into the reasons for the arrest of St. John and his associates, their six weeks' incarceration in jail, their release on \$10,000 bonds, and the recent dismissal of their cases on motion of the district attorney.

Preston shot and kill Silva in self-defense. The shooting occurred during the stormy period when Goldfield was in the throes of industrial conflict. That conflict was precipitated by the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance, in order to encompass the destruction of the miners' union. Preston was indicted on a charge of murder, although it has been proved that he shot a man who had threatened his life. Smith, a former business agent of the union, was convicted under a statute abrogating the distinction between principal and accessory, although it was proved that Smith was in his home at the time of the shooting, and that shooting was unpremeditated, and that no collusion to the act could have existed between the two convicted men.

At this point the arrest of St. John and his companions becomes explicable. They were arrested to prejudice the case against Preston and Smith. They were arrested in pursuance of a conspiracy to disrupt the miners' union, a conspiracy which depended for its success upon an appeal to passion and prejudice. The original intention of the respectable conspirators was that the seven should share the fate of the two convicted men, have been transferred since the conviction of Preston and Smith have brought these plans to naught; and the culmination of an unpremeditated campaign of vilification against the two convicted men, the dismissal of their case without even the formality of a hearing.

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Greetings to New England Workers

To the Representatives of the First Congress of the Industrial Workers of the World in the New England States:

Fellow Workers and Comrades:

The labor movement of the United States has had its historic milestones. On each of them is engraved the record of the consecutive epochs in the onward and upward course; individuals, as expressing the economic wants of the time, have been the forerunners of the development, left their imprints on the records, and by the appreciation bestowed upon them or their memory, or the condemnation of their acts recorded in the annals of the world, they have been able to either help in the advancement of the movement towards better and higher things, or in the retrogression of what social development had impressed as being necessary for the future of the country. The outburst of the oppressed and downtrodden. Historic is the ground upon which you meet today.

Not to the west should you look for the men and women who will sound the tocsin of industrial liberty. The eye of the westerner is turned to the land where once was rocked the cradle of liberty, and where the movement for an eight-hour work day in years gone by found its first and noblest champions. The present-day rebels of the west, who once left their farms and homesteads in New England deserted and devastated, in their flight from corporations' oppression and rule, found that the same corporate masters, who were their new lords. There is no further escape over the waters of the Pacific; a rebellious spirit manifests itself, but rebellion, if confined to a territorial limit, engenders destruction of the common weal of the land and women; rebellion, if without defined object, if without a connecting link in the chain of explosive matter, is unable to produce the force and power by which alone changes in the economic structure of society can be brought about.

It was in the New England states where handiworkmen first combined to wrest concessions from the masters; it was there where the working people of the world first met to organize; it was there where the workers of Wendell Phillips; it was in the factories and mills of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut where the operatives combined their producing powers on the economic field, and when the laborer's hand did the bidding of the master class by diverting the movement from the channels into which working class aspirations would have run in a mighty torrent.

In the struggle between the Knights of Labor and American Federation for supremacy, the contest was fought most bitterly in the New England states; only few there conceived that the hands of the master class had poisoned the protest with which workers fiercely attacked workers.

The rising sun of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance turned all the elements of corruption and all capitalist agencies against the new thought and idea. Working class unity meant death to capitalism, death to all stoat pigeons and emissaries of the class of oppressors; erstwhile adversaries at once became enemies, and the warfare was against the giant of the future, and one blow after another was dealt out to the new force which was to rally all workers for the combat against the only enemy the working class has.

New life has risen from the ruins. The Industrial Workers of the World are here in growing might, and all the combined powers of the capitalist class and their labor lieutenants will not be able to crush the great giant.

Men and women of the working class: In your deliberations at this conference do not forget the lessons so dearly bought in the past. It will be worth while going over the records of the past,

and weigh all matter brought to your attention. This conference should establish the fact that organization and educational propaganda is needed before the toiler can free himself from the bondage of wage slavery and be able to grapple with the problems of the world. Organization on systematic well defined plans, and education of the workers for the mission of operating the factories, mills and mines for their own well being.

This conference has been called by the General Executive Board of the I. W. W. to combine the powers of intellect and the might of constructive energies and pave the way for a more extensive and effective propaganda among the workers of the world.

It behooves this conference to provide for means to start the organizing work at once; and you should also enact provisions making this conference a permanent organized body, so that the work can be carried on with the most gratifying results and with the co-operation of all who have the welfare of the organization at heart.

The records and actions of this conference should be published in the official Bulletin of the I. W. W., so that the workers throughout the land will learn that the proletariat in the New England states is preparing for the coming events and continuing for the combat against the opposing classes.

I also refer to this conference the dispute between members of the Lawrence, Mass., local. As an appeal has been taken by members of that local against the expulsion of one of the members, I believe you should vote to reinstate the member, and if possible take such action as will assure harmony and the loyal co-operation of all who wish to be active in the upbuilding of the I. W. W.

With the profound wish and hope that this conference will form one of the lasting milestones in the history of the revolutionary working class movement, I remain,

Yours for industrial freedom,

WM. E. TRAUTMANN,

Gen. Sec.-Treas., I. W. W.

"Castle" in the Air

In your issue of September 14th, H. C. Castle as good as asserts that things cannot be sold for more nor less than a natural or normal price, and that this should all have gone to the producer. Furthermore, that those not in agreement with this idea are in disagreement with Marx, and that if they are right, then Marx is wrong, and Socialism is out of place in the world. What a horrible mixture Castle is giving us! He certainly has reared his "castle" in the air. Let who must rise or fall, we shall find plenty of reasons for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Justice demands justice, and this we will have.

Castle, with one sweep of the hand, brushes aside the well established fact that supply and demand governs commercial price or value. There is no other law of commercial value than that of supply and demand. What people don't want they wouldn't have at any price. The time required to produce things acts as a brake on the measure regulates supply. That which cost a great deal of labor and time to produce is necessarily limited in amount. There cannot be two laws governing commercial value, no more than there can be two laws of gravity. It is not an unknown fact that there are often two prices for the same things, one price to the rich, another to the poor. Who pays the natural or normal price in this case? Is there not a chance here to rob the poor as consumers? Does Marx or any one else show anything to the contrary? We must believe the evidence of the senses; we are not Christian Scientists. There is a constant fluctuation in com-

mercial prices, even for the same stock of goods.

Man is not guided in his commercial transactions by any fixed law or laws. Man has not even reduced his eating to a science, and more often makes himself sick by what he eats than he cures himself by the same simple means. And even our breathing is subject to improvement. The rich customer's trade is a "drawing card," and hence the merchant or grocer will quite frequently give him a better "deal" than he will the wage worker or poor man. There is no attempt to find out the average labor time required to produce the various commodities bought and sold in the markets of the world. The government secures this information in a way, once in ten years, and it is as much of a revelation to the employer or the capitalist as it is to the wage workers and to others. Flour in Alaska has sold for \$50 a sack, while in San Francisco and Seattle it was selling for 90 cent a sack. The supply and the control of it determines the price you must pay. This is proven by actual test, and this is worth more than the theories of both the long and the dead.

How absurd that a race of people who do not know how to feed themselves properly, even when the opportunity offers, is governed by a law as stable as the law of gravity, in its commercial transactions! The idea is absurd, and is enough to anger one to see men fooled into a belief in such nonsense. Think of it! Man, who eats haphazardly and breathes "any old way," buys and sells according to a fixed and exact law, and even without being conscious of it! What kind of "instinct" is it that leads men to buy and sell by this invariable law? If man has such an instinct, it should be employed to guide him in other matters. It surely is a wonderful faculty. Man, blind and foolish in a thousand ways, buys and sells according to fixed law!

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That should call forth a smile from a jackass. I think we are all jackasses if we believe any